CARRIER	ESTIMATES	CAVEATS
Bell South Telecommunications, Inc. See BellSouth Comments at 11-13, Exhibits 1,2.	BPP Implementation Cost: Capital $ 24,936,000 Initial $120,681,000 Recurring $ 6,850,000 Annual Projected Cost-1996: Total $ 88,554,000	• Technical specifications for OSS7 and AABS upgrades have not been finalized and vendor development of the necessary hardware and software has not begun. The cost estimates are therefore not final. • Less than universal participation by all users of access service would produce a sharp increase in per message costs and seriously jeopardize the ability to provide a commercially viable offering.
NYNEX Telephone Companies See NYNEX Comments at 3, 4-20, Attachments A-L (all 0+ and 0- interLATA calls).	Initial Costs $82,600,000+ Additional minimum annual expenditure $13,700,000 Increase in monthly EUCL charge with balloting $.22 Increase in monthly EUCL charge with bill insert only $.18	• NYNEX has not included the potentially substantial costs of deploying operator services SS7 to the end office required for full BPP implementation. • BPP could not be sustained as a new service; cost recovery should be achieved through the end user common line charge ("EUCL").

CARRIER	ESTIMATES		CAVEATS
Pacific Companies See Pacific Companies at 18-22 (interLATA 0+ dialing for calling card, collect and third party calls from any phone).	Network costs (operator service switch and end office upgrades, and AABS and LIDB costs)	$103,000,000	• Estimating costs for a BPP system is speculative; vendor costs are generally unknown. No time and motion studies have been performed to quantify labor costs. • With BPP, end office switches must be able to split off access code dialing from 0+ dialing. Vendors have not yet developed this function-ality for end office switches, so the costs involved are very sketchy. • Cost estimates for potentially necessary AABS upgrades to avoid the two operator problem have not been included because the final technical BPP requirements have not been developed.
	Ongoing repair, depreciation, etc.	$ 10,000,000 to 14,000,000	
	Administrative and Billing Implementation	$ 5,000,000	
	Recurring Expense	$ 2,000,000	
	Additional operators facilities	$ 9,000,000	
	Recurring labor costs	$ 10,000,000	
	Total estimated implementation	$116,000,000	
	Ongoing costs per year	$ 26,000,000	

CARRIER	ESTIMATES	CAVEATS
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company See SWBT Comments at 10-13.	SWBT's previous BPP cost estimate of $50 million appears to be "floor" just for projected BPP signalling costs.	• SWBT's vendor price estimates have recently increased 68 percent (from $75 million to $127 million). SWBT has been unable to reconcile major differences in cost information previously provided and data most recently received. There is too much information lacking to permit SWBT to provide total costs and analysis with reasonable confidence.
U S West Communications, Inc. See U S West Comments at 4-10 (all interLATA 0+ and 0- traffic from any phone).	Total estimated implementation cost $149,005,000	• Many factors could vary the cost of BPP implementation among LECs, including end office upgrades; new trunking requirements, switch types and the current capacity of LEC. OSSs in relation to BPP requirements.
GTE See GTE Comments at 10-12 (all interLATA 0+ and 0- traffic from any phone).	Implementation $ 84,000,000 Operation $ 23,000,000	• GTE is concerned about the magnitude of BPP costs and the ability of LECs to recover them.

CARRIER	ESTIMATES		CAVEATS
Southern New England Telephone See SNET Comments at 2-5 (all interLATA 0+ and 0- traffic from any phone)	1st year deployment	$ 33,000,000	• No embedded operator services network costs have been allocated to BPP deployment in SNET's estimate. • Costs to deploy SS7 are not included in estimate. • Costs to upgrade 140 end offices will be approximately $15,000 per end office. SNET is concerned that vendor costs for such upgrades will escalate beyond its control if the Commission mandates BPP.
United See Sprint Comments at 19-21.	Total system cost Equipping operator sites with AABS software and hardware	$ 12,000,000 $ 41,000,000	• Current estimates are speculative at best and may change. • Cost estimates only reflect direct capital and expenses. They exclude costs of labor, internal overhead, LIDB software modification, operator site modifications, interoffice facilities, trunk rearrangements, coin instrument instruction modifications, customer notices, other SS7, billing and service order modifications.

CARRIER	ESTIMATES		CAVEATS
AT&T See AT&T Comments at 11-14.	Potential Increase in annual aggregate access expenses	$400,000,000	• Costs estimates are necessarily preliminary • LECs have not stated whether network BPP configuration would "strand" significant amounts of LEC plant or how costs of such stranded investment would be recovered through their BPP access rates. • Additional costs from increased switched access expenses are possible.
	Development costs to modify AT&T Operator Services Positions System	$ 30,000,000	
	Call processing software for OSPs development	$ 10,000,000	
	Trunk rearrangements	$ 14,000,000	
	Trunk upgrades	$ 8,000,000	
	Re-engineering of signalling links	$ 6,000,000	
	Potential stranded investment in AT&T Operator Services Centers ("OSC") -- total of 124 OSCs	$124,000,000	
Sprint Corporation See Sprint Comments at 20-21.	Replacement of incompatible calling cards (assuming uniform LEC technology and signalling for BPP)	$2.00 per card	• Assuming LECs use uniform technology BPP system development costs for IXCs should be small and calling card replacement would likely be the most significant cost. Absent such uniformity, costs could be driven up.